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the soleus-gastrocnemius group was extended, and to observe the degree of extension and pressure. The amount of tension required to produce a given degree of extension at the various times of observation was taken as the index of muscle tonus. A history was kept of sleep, work, rest, etc.

In subjects doing relatively strenuous work during the day, or where long hours were being spent in work, there was usually a decrease in the tonus in the evening as compared with the morning condition. This was more pronounced when the subject was losing rest (sleep). After lost rest the morning tonus was lower and the average tonus for the day was less than on days following a good night's sleep. Evidence was thus obtained of cumulative fatigue effects. Sleep at night or during the day was usually followed by a considerable increase in tonus. Strenuous work of short duration was usually followed by an immediate decrease in tonus. Psychic influences (excitement) seemed occasionally to produce an increase in tonus, although fatigue-producing conditions were recorded in the history. In subjects doing relatively light work and obtaining plenty of sleep the tonus varied during the day, the evening tonus being frequently greater than that observed in the morning.

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## VENEREAL DISEASES.

### NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES CAN QUARANTINE INFECTED PERSONS.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska, in a recent case,<sup>1</sup> upholds the right of local health authorities to quarantine a person infected with a venereal disease.

A woman was arrested and upon examination was found to be infected with a venereal disease. The health commissioner of Omaha ordered her to be detained in the detention home of the city for treatment until there was no further danger of communicating the disease. In a habeas corpus proceeding to secure her release from quarantine the court upheld the action of the health commissioner and denied the writ. In the opinion it was said:

\* \* \* In this case the stipulation shows that the petitioner was "found to be infected with communicable venereal virus," and that she was only detained "for such reasonable time and in such reasonable manner as to prevent the danger of said petitioner from communicating such infection to others and until the danger of the infection should be removed." There can be no doubt that under our statute (Rev. St. 1913, secs. 4082, 4094) the city could by ordinance provide for such detention, and the ordinance as quoted in the petitioner's brief provides for such detention.

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<sup>1</sup> Ex parte Brown, 172 N. W., 522.